

Communicatives in the differently structured languages

Rakhimova D., Chernysheva A., Ziyai R.

Kazan Federal University, 420008, Kremlevskaya 18, Kazan, Russia

Abstract

The problem of the culturally conditioned use of Russian interrogative communicatives (colloq), is solved in the article on the background of the equivalent English disjunctive question (in which the verbal-subjective inversion and different polarity are used, for example, didn't she, haven't they, doesn't it) and the Japanese particle *ne*. In English such communicatives include the second part of the disjunctive question (didn't she?, isn't she?), synonymous with the Japanese particle *ne?* and Russian particles? In the Russian language there are two groups of communicatives that can be translated into English by a disjunctive question: 1) particles that call for agreement and synonymous with them; 2) particles that are not synonymous with communicatives, calling for agreement. Sentences with Russian particles and synonymous with them, as well as particles are translated into English by a disjunctive question with a greater or lesser degree of frequency. Sentences with such particles as are translated mainly by a disjunctive question. For sentences with particles the translation by a general or special question is more typical, although such sentences can as well have the disjunctive question as an English equivalent, that indicates the importance for Anglo-American thinking to emphasize the right of every person to express his opinion openly (agreement or disagreement with the point of view of the addressee).

Keywords

Communicative, Cultural specificity, Emotionality, English disjunctive question, Particles

References

- [1] C. Gallois, V. Callan, Communication and Culture: a guide for practice, Toronto, 1997
- [2] I. Kh. Safin, E.I. Kolosova, T. A. Bychkova, "Representation of Gender Concepts in the Russian and Polish Languages, " in The Social Sciences, X (2015), no. 5, p. 562-565
- [3] E. Vereshchagin, Modern Bible in popular form, Lada, 2013.
- [4] T. M. Nikolaeva, Separatistische linguistics. The story of the wandering of particles, Moscow, Languages of Slavic cultures, 2008.
- [5] A. Vezhbitskaya, Culturally based scenarios: a new approach to the study of intercultural communication - speech Genres: Collection of scientific articles, Saratov, Publishing house of State educational and scientific center "College", 1999, p. 112-132.
- [6] L. K. Khalitova, Constructions with interrogative particles in translations of Russian texts of the twentieth century in the English and Tatar languages: author. Diss. kand, Kazan, 200, p. 18.
- [7] A. A. Zaliznyak, Polysemy in language and the ways of its representation, Moscow, Languages of Slavic cultures, 2006.
- [8] Russian grammar: scientific works, Moscow, Russian Academy of Sciences. The Russian language Institute. 2005.

- [9] A. N. Baranov, "The semantic category 'speculation' and 'fact' in the values of the particles do and do, " in Semantic aspects of formalization of intellectual activity. Abstracts of all-Union school-seminar, Moscow, VINITI, 1985, p. 381-384.
- [10] R. Die Rathmayr Russischen Partikeln als Pragmalexeme, Munchen, 1995.
- [11] I. M. Kobozeva, Linguistic semantics: Textbook, 4th edition, Moscow, publishing house. "LIBROKOM", 2009.